Institute, Bhopal and mitigation and management of earthquake disasters is pending;

(b) if so, when this proposal was received and the action taken on the same, so far;

(c) whether the possibility of increase in expenditure on that work enhances due to the long time taken in sanctioning the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A proposal was received in this Ministry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during July, 2004 for strengthening the Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for mitigation and management of Earthquake and Industrial disasters (including Remote Sensing Cell).

The above proposal could not be finalized mainly due to wide gap between demand of the State and the provision of funding in the then guidelines of availing Central Assistance for operation of a faculty of Disaster Management in State level Training Institutes. The additional amount demanded by the State Government for the DMI, Bhopal from Central Government for developing a Centre of Excellence for above mentioned disasters was Rs. 42 lakh per annum whereas under the then prevailing Central Sector Scheme, the amount of Central Assistance was only upto Rs. 10 lakh per annum for each Training Institute. However, during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, the above Scheme is being continued as a Non-Plan Scheme in which the amount of financial assistance has been raised upto Rs. 30 lakh per annum. Expenditure in excess of the limits mentioned above will have to be met by the Institute/State Government concerned from their own resources. This Scheme is being implemented by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Under the present Scheme, there is a provision for developing a few Centres of Excellence on specific type of disasters on the basis of their expertise, capacity and infrastructure. Keeping in view the profile and activities of the DMI, Bhopal, NIDM had sought a detailed proposal from them in June, 2009 for developing a Centre of Excellence for Industrial and Chemical Disasters. The detailed proposal in this regard has been received by NIDM on 07.12.2009.

Child labour

*292. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of children between the age of 5 and 17 currently working under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous or extremely exploitative;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken by Government to combat the problem of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 'child' means a person who has not completed his 14th year of age. As per the 2001 Census, the number of working children in the country was 1.26 crore of which about 12.00 lakh were engaged in the hazardous occupations and processes. State wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Besides the enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in the country. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in to the Special Schools where these children are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. At present special schools are operational in 20 States in the country.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Working Children according to 2001 *Census in the age group* 5-14 *years*

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482
3.	Assam	351416
4.	Bihar	1117500
5.	Chhattisgarh	364572
6.	Delhi	41899
7.	Goa	4138
8.	Gujarat	485530
9.	Haryana	253491
10.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630
12.	Jharkhand	407200
13.	Karnataka	822615
14.	Kerala	26156

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
16.	Maharashtra	764075
17.	Manipur	28836
18.	Meghalaya	53940
19.	Mizoram	26265
20.	Nagaland	45874
21.	Orissa	377594
22.	Punjab	177268
23.	Rajasthan	1262570
24.	Sikkim	16457
25.	Tamil Nadu	418801
26.	Tripura	21756
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
28.	Uttarakhand	70183
29.	West Bengal	857087
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1960
31.	Chandigarh	3779
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274
33.	Daman and Diu	729
34.	Lakshadweep	27
35.	Puducherry	1904
	TOTAL:	12666377

Simplifying FDI related guidelines

*293. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an attempt to ensure better understanding of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) related procedure amongst prospective investors, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is exploring possibility of doing away with press notes released in past two decades and instead have a single platform that specifies overseas investment rules;